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In a note in a subsequent number of *Science*, Dr. A. E. Ortmann claims the existence of adequate geological evidence of the former extension of the continent "Antarctica." In this case the distribution of *Galaxias* would be easily explained, but it could be conceivably explained without it. Dr. Ortmann notes also evidence of the faunal union of Japan with Europe when the climate of Siberia was much warmer than now. This evidence is drawn from the distribution of Crustacea. The distribution of the fishes does not, however, yield evidence of this kind.

D. S. J.

Jordan and Snyder on the Puffing Fishes of Japan. — In the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, Jordan and Snyder continue their monographic reviews of the fishes of Japan, treating of the gymnodont fishes, or puffers. Twenty-seven species are described, belonging to eight genera. Four new species are figured, besides several previously known. The authors unite the genus *Lagocephalus* with *Spheroides*, finding a continuous series from one extreme to the other. In like manner, *Ovoides* is merged into *Tetraodon*.

D. S. J.

Kerr on the Paired Limbs of Vertebrates. — In the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, Mr. Kerr discusses the question of the origin of the paired limbs in vertebrates. He finds the view of Balfour and others, that these limbs had their origin in a lateral fold, without adequate support in fact or in theoretical considerations.

The view of Gegenbaur, that they arose from modification of the gill septa separating gill slits, he also criticises unfavorably.

As a provisional hypothesis he brings forward the theory, already foreshadowed by others, that the vertebrate limbs are modified external gills. The close association of the fore limbs and gills shown in Mr. Kerr's plates of the young *Lepidosiren*, in another paper, seems to lend color to this theory.

D. S. J.

Notes on Fishes. — Professor Alfredo Dugès of Guanajuato has recently sent a bottle of little fishes taken in the very hot spring at Ixtlan, in the northwestern part of the Mexican state of Michoacan. These belong to the species described by Woolman as *Gambusia infans*. It is a valid species, distinguished by its small size and plain color among other things, but the original description is at fault in

placing the beginning of the dorsal opposite that of the anal. As usual in this group, the dorsal is considerably beyond the front of the anal fin.

D. S. J.

In the *American Naturalist* for March, 1901, I published a note in regard to the planting of fish in Crater Lake, Oregon, in the summer of 1900, by the Rev. Edwin Sidney Williams of Saratoga, Cal., who was of the opinion that fish had not previously existed in the lake.

Mr. J. S. Diller of the United States Geological Survey has recently informed me that he visited the lake in July last and saw in it a number of fish, ranging in size from six to thirty inches, the largest ones in many cases being white upon the back or other parts of the body as if diseased, and on this account being readily seen. The smaller ones were in good condition. The fish were spotted like the large trout of the Klamath Lake region. None of them were captured. Mr. Diller had no difficulty in getting them to take grasshoppers or white pumice when thrown into the water.

From the large size of some of these fishes it would appear that they existed in the lake prior to Mr. Williams's visit. They were doubtless results of some earlier plant from the Klamath.

D. S. J.

About March 10, 1897, the State Fish Commission of California, through Mr. Norman B. Schofield, assistant, planted 855,000 young fry of the quinnat salmon in Paper Mill Creek, the chief tributary of Tomales Bay.

As this stream has never contained any salmon, and is open to observation for its length of twenty-five miles, this operation gave especially good opportunities for the observation of the young fish.

They soon dropped down from the stream in which they were planted, tail first, salmon fashion, and in forty-five days were found in considerable numbers in brackish water. Some of the young salmon were taken in April at Marshall, fifteen miles down the bay. In June they disappeared entirely.

The next year, 1898, two million additional salmon fry were placed in Paper Mill Creek.

Recently, about Nov. 1, 1901, four and a half years after the first planting, an adult male quinnat salmon weighing about seventeen pounds was sent to me from Mr. A. D. Hochfort of Point Reyes, as one of a large run of strange fish seen for the first time in Paper Mill Creek.

D. S. J.